

Austria	10 H.	Lobanca	61.10
Belgium	18 D. Pr.	Luxembourg	18 L.P.
Bulgaria	3 D.	Malta	11 P.
Burkina Faso	11 P.	Netherlands	1.25 W.
Egypt	3 P.M.	Nigeria	4.3
Finland	3 P.M.	North Korea	1.25
France	2 P.M.	Norway	2.75 E.
Germany	1.20 D.M.	Portugal	10 E.
Great Britain	10 P.	Spain	10 E.
Greece	10 Dr.	Sweden	1.25 E.
India	1.50 Ru.	Switzerland	1.50 E.P.
Iraq	30 Nis.	Turkey	1.25 E.
Italy	250 Lire	U.S. Military (Sur.)	50.25
Israel	1.20 L.	Yugoslavia	1.20 D.

Established 1887

# Brandt Quits Over Spy Case

## Recommends Scheel For Interim Leader

### Kissinger, Gromyko Plan to Meet Today

JERUSALEM, May 6 (UPI)—Secretary of State Henry Kissinger will meet Soviet Foreign Minister Andrei Gromyko on Cyprus tomorrow to discuss both the Middle East and the issues to be considered during President Nixon's visit to Moscow which is expected next month, it was announced tonight.

In order to meet Mr. Gromyko, Mr. Kissinger will interrupt his shuttle diplomacy" designed to bring about a military disengagement between Israel and Syria in the Golan Heights. U.S. officials denied that there would

be any "deal" on the Middle East as a result of their meeting.

A U.S. spokesman said that the Strategic Arms Limitations Talks and the European Security Conference would be discussed in relation to Mr. Nixon's visit to Moscow.

The surprise announcement of the Cyprus meeting was made soon after Mr. Kissinger arrived back in Israel from a one-day visit to Jordan.

The announcement said: "Secretary of State Kissinger and Soviet Foreign Minister Andrei

Gromyko have agreed to meet in Cyprus on May 7 for a continuing review of U.S.-Soviet relations, including the situation in the Middle East."

U.S. spokesman Robert McCloskey said the meeting would take place with the full understanding and approval of Israel. He thanked the Cyprus government for agreeing to the meeting on short notice. The time and exact site of the meeting would be known later tonight.

On the Middle East, he said, there would be an "exchange of views."

He said Mr. Kissinger would come back to Israel late tomorrow and probably resume his shuttle diplomacy by returning to Damascus Wednesday. American officials said that he hoped to take a new Israeli proposal to present to Syrian President Hafez al-Assad.

Mr. Gromyko and Mr. Kissinger met in Geneva just a week ago at the outset of Mr. Kissinger's Middle East mission, and Mr. Kissinger tried then to placate Russian resentment at being left out of Mr. Kissinger's special diplomacy in arranging a disengagement between Israel and Egypt.

It was believed that the Russians would have preferred that the meeting tomorrow be held in Syria—but that the United States wanted it to be held in a place where the Russians would not be able to pose as the spokesman for the Arabs and the United States would be regarded as the spokesman for Israel.

The Russians were believed to have wanted the meeting in order to show that they were involved in the Middle East negotiations.

The Israeli cabinet met yesterday while Mr. Kissinger was in Jordan, but Israeli sources said it made no formal decision about making a new offer for withdrawal in the Golan Heights that Mr. Kissinger could then take back to Mr. Assad.

The sources said the decision would await Mr. Kissinger's return today and it was expected to be discussed again with Mr. Kissinger during a meeting with Premier Golda Meir tonight.

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## Israel, Syria Claim Victories In Golan Heights Air Clashes

TEL AVIV, May 6 (UPI)—Israel said its gunners today downed one of four Syrian jets that strafed Israeli positions on the Golan Heights, while the Syrians reported that their forces destroyed four Israeli craft.

The Israeli military command said the Syrian planes attacked the positions this afternoon just after Israeli planes streaked across the cease-fire line and bombed Syrian positions.

"There were no casualties to Israeli forces and one of the Syrian planes was downed by anti-aircraft fire," a command communiqué said.

It also said a soldier was killed by Syrian shelling in the southern sector of the salient Israel captured in October. It said artillery fire was returned.

## Kissinger, Gromyko to Discuss Golan, SALT on Cyprus Today

(Continued from Page 1) of Kumetra, often mentioned as a possible Israeli compromise offer.

In Jordan, Mr. Kissinger conferred last night with King Hussein and this morning, the king piloted Mr. Kissinger and his wife Nancy to the Roman ruins at Jerash in his helicopter. At the airport, Jordanian Premier Zaid Rifai and Mr. Kissinger both made references to the fact that talks on disengagement between Jordan and Israel will follow an agreement between Syria and Israel.

### Party Rejects Coalition

TEL AVIV, May 6 (UPI)—The National Religious party voted today to refuse to join Premier-designate Yitzhak Rabin's cabinet, weakening Mr. Rabin's chances of forming a coalition to replace Mrs. Meir's government.

The executive of the party decided unanimously not to rejoin the proposed government because it would not include the rightist

death brought to 30 the number of Israeli soldiers killed since the daily fighting began 56 days ago. One hundred others have been wounded.

In Damascus, military communiqué said Syrian and Israeli planes crossed the Golan Heights on bombing missions to day and ground troops fought artillery and tank battles.

Syria said its air-defense systems shot down four Israeli jets, including a reconnaissance plane. This brought to 41 the number of Israeli planes the Syrians say they have shot down over the Golan Heights since April 8.

A later communiqué said Syrian fighter-bombers bombarded Israeli positions in three areas along the front.

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It also said a soldier was killed by Syrian shelling in the southern sector of the salient Israel captured in October. It said artillery fire was returned.

### Abduction Deal Barred by Italy

ROME, May 6 (UPI)—Interior Minister Paolo Taviani ruled out negotiations with urban guerrillas who have demanded the release of eight imprisoned leftists in return for the freedom of a kidnapped official who had protested the eight.

Any hypothesis of negotiations or deal with criminals is absurd," Mr. Taviani told reporters. He said that the police search for the abductors of Genoa's assistant prosecutor, Mario Sossi, would proceed.

The Justice Ministry decided ended a two-month-long debate between Britain and Brazil over Biggs.

Two Scotland Yard detectives allegedly tried to take Biggs out of Brazil Feb. 1 after he was discovered hiding out in Rio de Janeiro.

Biggs, who was captured after the train robbery, subsequently escaped from a British jail and made his way to Australia.

## Chancellor Brandt Quits Over Spy Case

(Continued from Page 1) normally friendly to Mr. Brandt's government.

Close friends had confirmed this weekend that Mr. Brandt was deeply disappointed and depressed by the spy case. But reports that Mr. Brandt was thinking of quitting have appeared before, whenever he was suffering one of his moods of depression and fatigue.

Arguments for extensive changes have been gaining strength here in the last week. In an uneasy round of accusations and recriminations, Bonn's intelligence services, the Interior Ministry, which is in charge of them, sides of the chancellor and Mr. Brähne have blamed one another for ignoring evidence that Mr. Guiliaum might be an agent.

Despite suspicions—he worked for an East Berlin newspaper known as a front for intelligence work before he came to West Germany in 1956—Mr. Guiliaum was cleared by two security checks late in 1969 and 1970, officials say, before he was appointed to Mr. Brandt's staff by Mr. Brähne.

In normal circumstances, this would probably not have been enough to provoke speculation that Mr. Brandt would end up the victim of the scandal.

But German politics are not in normal circumstances. Public-opinion polls indicate that only 30 percent of the electorate would vote for Mr. Brandt's party if there were a national election today.

Most important, Mr. Brandt himself has been in a bad state of depression and discouragement for most of the winter. He was just beginning to come out of it when the spy scandal broke. It shattered the chancellor's sense that things were going right for him again, after a long winter of party strife, of fighting inflation and of difficulties with the Communist world in carrying out his Eastern policy.

The chancellor also is reported to feel profound disappointment in many of his colleagues and aides—particularly, a Der Spiegel report said, in Mr. Genscher.

When he began his second term of office in December 1972, Mr. Brandt was widely recognized as the most prestigious statesman in Western Europe. The London Times described him as "a man for all Europe" and once said: "Were European integration another generation further on, it is almost inconceivable that he would not be elected as president of Europe against any competitor."

During his first three years as chancellor, his major foreign policy efforts were devoted to his Ostpolitik, or normalization of relations with Eastern Europe.

The Ostpolitik won him the 1971 Nobel Peace Prize and brought him prestige abroad and at home. Germans who had lived too long under the shadow of Hitler's crimes were immensely buoyed by the peace prize award, and there is little question that it helped return the Social Democrats to power in 1972.

## Gaullist Aid For Giscard

(Continued from Page 1) forms, Mr. Mitterrand clearly was appealing to disgruntled Gaullists.

Mr. Giscard d'Estaing has been suspect in Gaullist eyes ever since 1969, when his opposition to a key referendum helped defeat the project for regional reform and force the late President Charles de Gaulle from power.

The final official results, with total votes and registered voters:

Registered voters	36,619,755
Valid votes	35,781,525 (97.19)
Valid votes	35,387,224 (95.36)
Giscard d'Estaing	3,527,995 (22.69)
Chaban-Delmas	3,024,419 (12.69)
Royer	1,118,320 (4.12)
Le Pen	1,118,320 (4.12)
Dumont	337,384 (1.18)
All others	368,436 (1.01)

Adding Mr. Giscard d'Estaing's 3.24 percent to Mr. Chaban-Delmas's 15.1, small-business champion Jean Royer's 3.17 and rightist Jean-Marie Le Pen's .74 would give the finance minister no more than 51.61 percent of the total.

But even adding to the Socialist leader's 43.24 percent the 2.69 won by two Trotskyite candidates and the 1.32 which went to ecologist René Dumont, all of whom favor Mr. Mitterrand in the runoff—the left won just 47.25 percent of the total first-round vote.

## Brazil Bars Extraditing Biggs to U.K.

### Orders Train Robber To Leave in 30 Days

BRASILIA, May 6 (UPI)—Ronald Biggs, Britain's fugitive "great train robber," has been given 30 days to find a country of refuge and leave Brazil, the Justice Ministry announced today.

Ministry sources said that Biggs may be released from jail at any time. Justice Minister Armando Falcão said that Biggs will be allowed to travel within Brazil without restrictions, as long as he makes arrangements to leave the country within the 30-day limit.

The decision means that Britain's extradition request has been refused. Ministry sources said that Biggs will be able to choose his country of refuge.

Biggs has been in jail in Brazil pending the outcome of the extradition request by London.

The ministry sources said the Brazilian authorities decided not to extradite Biggs, allegedly one of the brains of the Aug. 3, 1963, mail train robbery involving more than \$2 million (about \$4.8 million) because the British request did not offer reciprocity.

Britain and Brazil do not have an extradition treaty.

Brazil's decision to deport Biggs was based upon his illegal status in the country. He entered the country on a forged passport and did not renew his expired visa. He also was employed while on a tourist visa, another violation of Brazilian law.

The Justice Ministry decided ended a two-month-long debate between Britain and Brazil over Biggs.

Two Scotland Yard detectives allegedly tried to take Biggs out of Brazil Feb. 1 after he was discovered hiding out in Rio de Janeiro.

Biggs, who was captured after the train robbery, subsequently escaped from a British jail and made his way to Australia.

The so-called Red Brigades kidnapped Mr. Sossi outside his home April 18.

### Heiress Charged in Art Theft Was Obsessed by Inequalities

(Continued from Page 1) for happiness in the country pursuing my studies," she continued.

"My coming-out ball was one of those pornographic affairs which cost about what 80 old-age pensioners receive in six months," she said.

Some time after that trial, Miss Dugdale became more deeply involved with the outlawed Irish Republican Army. At the time of her arrest Saturday, she was sought by the British police for smuggling arms into Northern Ireland and for a bizarre helicopter bombing attempt on an Ulster police station.

In March, police said she was one of four who hijacked a police car in the Irish Republic and ordered the driver away at gunpoint. After being stopped by the police, she produced a gun and drove off in the patrol car.

Miss Dugdale's parents have said very little about their daughter, although her father testified at her trial last year. Last night, however, Mr. Dugdale said: "I've done everything I can for her" and "She knows perfectly well she could turn to me if she wanted to."

"The whole thing is tragic," he added.

If these early discussions made little headway, the meeting was a personal success for Mr. Brandt, who was welcomed by friendly and jubilant East German crowds, apparently hungering for contact with their western brothers.

A second East-West German summit meeting at Kassel, West Germany, in May, 1970, proved fruitless.

From this coalition period, the Social Democrats derived sufficient stature to run the Christian Democrats a close race in elections in September, 1969.

Mr. Brandt then formed an alliance with the small liberal party, the Free Democrats, and with their help was elected to the chancellorship with an absolute majority of 12 seats in the Bundestag.

Despite this fragile base, Chancellor Brandt pressed ahead with a key factor in Mr. Brandt's Ostpolitik.

Bonn demanded a settlement between the four occupying powers over Berlin before ratifying the treaty with Russia. That meant improvements in access to West Berlin across 110 miles of East German territory and a chance for West Berliners to visit relatives on the other side of the Berlin Wall.

A pragmatic Socialist, Mr. Brandt swung his Social Democratic party away from its old Marxist image, and the party now stands for a modernized liberal social democracy. Mr. Brandt had dismissed such words as "nationalization" as "terms of the last century."

He is a keen supporter of the Common Market. Mr. Brandt concerned himself with the broad ideals of European unity that with getting Britain and other applicant nations into the market.

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RECOVERED—Two of the police officers involved in the weekend recovery of art treasures, stolen from the home of Sir Alfred Beit, near Dublin, display "The Lute Player" by Frans Hals at the County Cork police headquarters.

## Portuguese Reds Emerge in Force

LISBON, May 6 (NYT)—The Communist party has emerged from underground, from exile to become the strongest and best organized political force in the new Portugal being shaped after a military coup overthrew the rightist dictatorship 11 days ago.

The party yesterday reaffirmed its bid for a share of power in the projected provisional government as "the major anti-fascist" movement. The consensus of informed political opinion is that this is more than mere rhetoric.

After half a century of authoritarian rule in which any political activity aside from that which was officially sponsored was illegal and dangerous, the country is trying to organize itself along democratic lines with a multi-party system. The new structures will not receive their first electoral test until a year from now, when voting is scheduled for a new national assembly and a presidential election.

It is generally agreed that the Communists have a head start and are moving fast to keep their lead. During the repressive years, the Communists were understood to have kept a structure and discipline alive, with thousands of militants and party activists in factories, offices and schools.

Democratic Forces

At the rare times when opposition activity was allowed, when elections were held, these militants came to the surface but were not identified as Communists. They were members of "democratic forces," such as the Democratic Electoral Commission that ran the opposition campaign last fall, in which the Communists were prominent. Hundreds of university students were particularly active.

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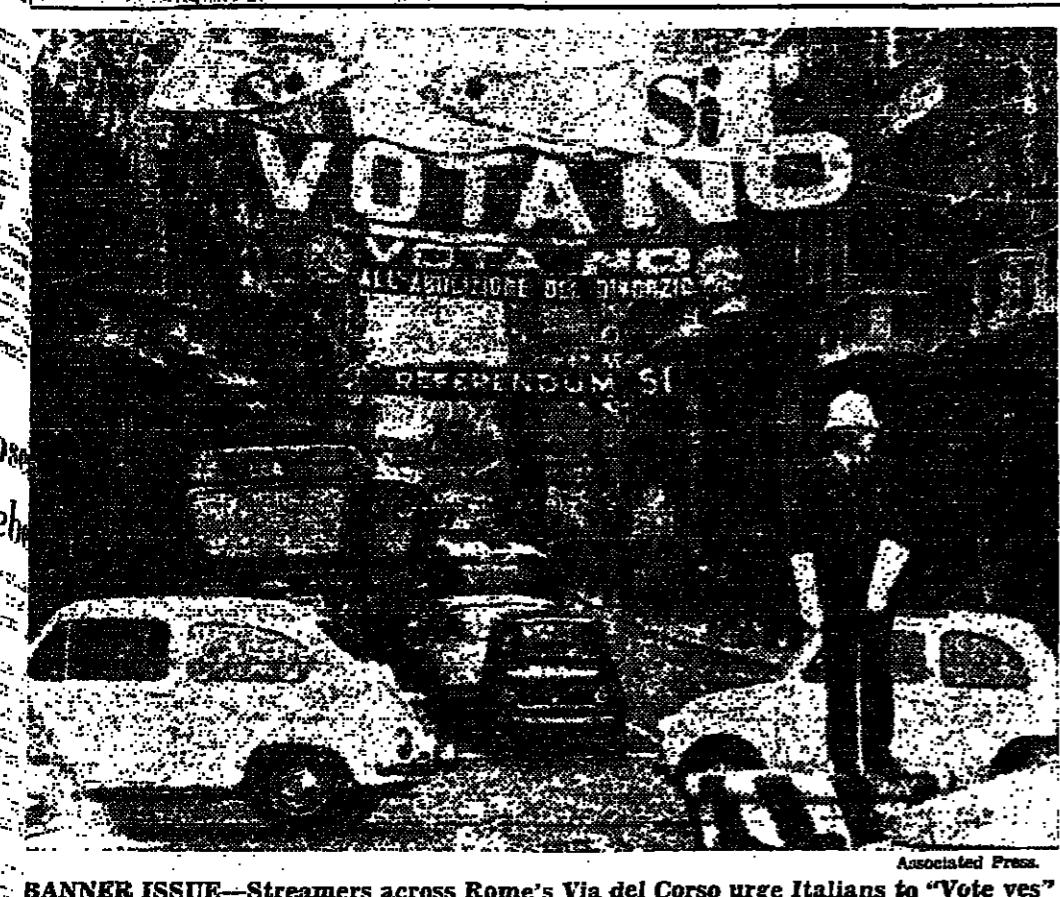
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BANNER ISSUE—Streamers across Rome's Via del Corso urge Italians to "Vote yes" and "Vote no" in the May 12 referendum on whether to abolish the divorce law.

### Mitchell Role Held Watergate Cause

### Hughes Gifts Are Called Break-In Motive

NEW YORK, May 6 (AP)— Investigators believe that the case of the two \$50,000 "American campaign contributions" by millionaire Howard Hughes supplies the missing motive for the Watergate break-in, the *Wall Street Journal* said.

The *Journal* said that the investigators contend that former Attorney General John Mitchell "operated with" a case involving Hughes Hotel of Las Vegas.

I fear of discovery of the

transaction led to the Watergate break-in in 1972, Mr. Mitchell

said.

The *Journal* said that the

they had been given by Mr.

to Charles (Bebe) Rebozo,

of President Nixon's closest

advisors, soon after favorable

government action on Mr. Hughes's

proposal for the Dunes.

Hughes never purchased the

the paper said that Senate

investigators now believe that Mr.

was afraid that Law-

er O'Brien, then the Democ-

atic national chairman, knew

about the Dunes case and the

Hughes donation because he had

been a public relations consultant

to the Hughes organization. Mr.

O'Brien says he was unaware of

the transactions.

The *Journal* article, by Jerry Landauer, said:

"If this theory is correct, the bungled effort to photograph Democratic Chairman Lawrence O'Brien's papers and tap his phone wasn't just a 'stupid' stunt,

as the President has said. It was

motivated at least in part by a

dismaying discovery: that at the

time of the secret Mitchell-

Danner negotiations, Mr. O'Brien

was a public relations consultant

to the Hughes enterprise and

hence could have learned (he said

he didn't) not only about the

Dunes case but also about Mr.

Danner's delivery of the two \$50,000 contributions to Mr. Rebozo."

Richard Danner, a Hughes ex-

ecutive, testified Friday in Los

Angeles, in a suit involving two

facts of the Hughes organization

that he gave Mr. Rebozo the

\$100,000 in two installments

of \$50,000 each. But Mr.

Danner said the money was to

be used for Republican congressional

candidates, not Mr. Nixon's

1972 re-election campaign.

The *Journal* said Mr. Danner

and Mr. Mitchell met before the

contribution was made to discuss

Mr. Hughes's acquisition of the

Dunes and the anti-trust aspects

involved. Assistant Attorney

General Richard McLaren, then

head of the Justice Department's

Anti-Trust Division, had already

informed Mr. Mitchell that the

purchase would violate the gov-

ernment's merger guidelines, the

paper said.

The *Journal* said that, soon

after Mr. Danner's meeting with

Mr. Mitchell, Mr. Hughes got a

high-level go-ahead.

The article said Mr. Mitchell's

office logs show him and Mr. Dan-

ner met three times in seven

weeks in early 1970. But the

paper said the meetings are not

recorded in the Justice Depart-

ment file on the case.

### Western Big-3 Deny E. Berlin Capital Status

UNITED NATIONS, N.Y., May 6 (UPI)—The representatives of Britain, France and the United States today rejected as unwarranted the designation of East Berlin as the capital of the German Democratic Republic in the 1972 demographic yearbook of the United Nations.

In a letter to Secretary-General Kurt Waldheim, the three ambassadors said there was, in the view of their governments, "no justification for the treatment of the eastern sector of Berlin in a way which might imply acknowledgement of the claim that it is the capital or part of the territory of the German Democratic Republic."

The recently published yearbook listed Bonn as the capital of West Germany, and East Berlin as the capital of East Germany.

The Western allies have never "recognized" Russian transfer of responsibility for the eastern sector of Berlin to the East Germans. The three nations have insisted on the four-power status of the city.

### Dairy Group Is Fined For Nixon Donation

WASHINGTON, May 6 (Reuters)—A Pennsylvania-based dairy cooperative was fined \$5,000 after pleading guilty to making an illegal contribution to President Nixon's election campaign in 1972.

The Lehigh Valley Cooperative Farmers group was charged with giving \$50,000 to the campaign in violation of federal laws prohibiting election contributions by corporations or unions.

# Tapes Are 'Inaudible' at Many Crucial Points

By Douglas Watson

WASHINGTON, May 6 (UPI)—

The Watergate tape transcripts released by President Nixon last week omitted approximately 1,070 portions of conversations which the White House said were "in-  
audible" or "unintelligible" nearly one such omission for every minute of the more than 22 hours of conversations covered.

Nearly two-thirds of the "in-  
audible" and "unintelligible" omissions were from the statements of President Nixon—who was one of 12 persons quoted in that exchange occurs.

Ehrlichman: Well, I've got to get him in, and I hope to see him today.

Nixon: He would not be "in-  
audible" or "unintelligible."

According to Dean's

story about those meetings which he told us about "unintelligible"

McGruder's

McGruder's

mean on the obstruction of justice thing, which I think is our main problem at this time.

Later in the conversation this

exchange occurs:

Nixon: McGruder, McGruder

may be "unintelligible" a little

"unintelligible" in some of that

stuff.

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## France After the First Round

The first round of the French presidential elections has been completed and the next order of business for the electorate is to choose between the two leading contestants: François Mitterrand and Valéry Giscard d'Estaing. And the results will probably be determined by the extent to which the formless right can recover from the divisions of the recent campaign to confront the still reasonably well disciplined left which Mr. Mitterrand represents.

In choosing Mr. Giscard d'Estaing over the candidate of the Gaullist party, Jacques Chaban-Delmas, the voters to the right of Mr. Mitterrand obviously made a personal choice. Mr. Giscard d'Estaing is a member of the late President Pompidou's government—but not of his party. In fact, Mr. Chaban-Delmas came out so badly on the first (and for him, the final) round, that it is possible to speculate whether the Gaullist party, as such, has a future, or whether it will be absorbed into some new coalition headed by the Independent Republican Giscard d'Estaing.

In terms of ideology, such a shift would probably not mean great changes. But in the machinery of party affairs and in the alignments of legislative support, whether the Independent Republican leader is president or head of the opposition, there may well be problems. Under the Fifth Republic, with a powerful president requiring a majority for election, France resolves itself, in the critical voting, into a two-party system. But at present it does not have the system itself.

Even the left coalition presents problems as between Mr. Mitterrand's Socialists and the Communists—problems which may account for the left's showing in the first round, which was poorer than the polls gave reason to anticipate. But those problems would become much more severe if Mr. Mitterrand were in a position to form a government.

It would not be easy for France to abandon the political practices of a century, with their emphasis on a diversity of parties, to create the kind of agglomeration of compromises that constitutes a two-party arrangement. Nor, if such an arrangement were made and generally accepted, would it follow that presidential choices would be more wisely made. The United States has had, in effect, a two-party system for nearly all its history, yet personalities have often shaped the balloting to a greater degree than parties; there have been wide swings, especially in recent years, that seemed to doom one party, or give the other the prospect of permanent control. Many despaired of the Republican party after the Goldwater debacle in 1964, just as many believed the Democrats were shattered after the McGovern defeat in 1972. Now Mr. Nixon's troubles have reversed that verdict—but for how long?

Parties—big parties, which may contain many jarring elements—can give a continuity of political tradition that is invaluable in a democracy. It would be well worth the effort were the French to seek such a system.

## U.S. Chemical Warfare Hearings

A rare and timely light is now being shed on the U.S. chemical warfare policies by hearings in Rep. Clement Zablocki's House Foreign Affairs subcommittee. Rare because "CW" is one of those exotic and mostly secret defense programs pushed steadily behind the scenes by its sponsors in the bureaucracy but seldom brought out for public view; it took a dramatic sheep kill in Utah to produce the last hearings, five years ago, and they focused mostly on production safety. Timely because CW stands at a crossroads: The Army wishes to introduce a new model of nerve gas, and the change-over, besides costing \$1 or \$2 billion, would keep the United States in the CW business for years to come.

But why should the United States be in CW at all? The Army's standard answer is that America must be ready because the Russians are. The fact is, however, that the United States could make any number of other military responses to any Soviet threat or use of CW. Use of CW would be such a totally hostile act that it is simply inconceivable that the United States would sit idly by. Consider: If someone threw a rotten egg at you and you felt compelled to retaliate for your own safety or honor or whatever, would you fail to do so just because the only thing in your hand was an overripe tomato? It makes sense to be able to depend against a CW attack, with gas masks and the like. But it does not follow that the only defense is an attack of the same sort.

There is, moreover, the proliferation problem. The relative cheapness of CW agents and the relative ease of their manufacture or theft makes it possible to imagine their acquisition by various small countries, and even by terrorists or criminals. American continuance in CW work legitimizes their

form of warfare. The far better course would be to outlaw it—to raise the moral, emotional, legal and political barriers against it as high as possible. The United States, which has so many other kinds of weapons available, would be one of the principal gainers.

In fact, the United States has not seen it that way. The United States has been discussing CW controls at Geneva for some years even while routinely building a large CW arsenal. America has never offered its CW program as "bargaining chips," to be baited if the Russians show similar restraint. Little wonder that there is widespread suspicion that the United States really wants to ban or limit CW. The funds now being sought for the new "binary" nerve gases—safer and cheaper and therefore worse from an arms control viewpoint—underscore the point.

By the standards of what is required to bring an ordinary indictment, there is overwhelming evidence in these transcripts that Richard Nixon committed federal crimes. It is easy to understand now why the Watergate grand jury wanted to indict him.

The Chicago Daily News asked an experienced former federal prosecutor, David P. Schippers, to study the transcripts. He concluded that they would support indictments of the President for "six different kinds of criminal activity": Obstruction of justice, subornation of perjury, misprision of a felony, conspiracy and interstate transportation in aid of bribery.

The two main themes are obstructing justice and suborning perjury. They were also sounded by Philip Kurland, the distinguished conservative constitutional scholar of the University of Chicago Law School. In an interview in the Chicago Tribune, Prof. Kurland said there was "strong evidence" of both in the transcripts.

"You can't interpret them otherwise," Kurland said. "Unless you believe the people quoted in the transcripts talk in code and mean exactly the opposite of what they say."

The evidence of obstruction of justice relates to the demand for more hush money by E. Howard Hunt, one of the convicted Watergate defendants. John Dean reported the blackmail demand to Nixon in their talk of March 21, 1973, warning him explicitly three times that payment would be an obstruction of justice. The President nevertheless repeatedly indicated his approval of paying the man.

"I know where it could be gotten," he said, and he agreed that John Mitchell was the man to handle it. "It seems to me we have to keep the cap on the

THE WASHINGTON POST.

## Democracy for Thailand?

Six months after a student revolt that overnight ended four decades of authoritarianism and military rule, Thailand is moving toward a new constitution, elections and perhaps even a democratic system.

At a time when most of Southeast Asia has been moving toward more rather than less authoritarian regimes, Thailand has become one of the area's more open societies. The press, with government supervision removed, is vigorously exercising its new freedom. Soap-box speeches and panel discussions have become a popular activity, not only in Bangkok, but in the provinces. A once-docile population, dominated by military, bureaucratic and economic elites, is discovering that it can voice its grievances and get attention paid to them. When 1,000 farmers recently marched into Bangkok to demand higher rice prices, for the first time in the country's history the prime minister met with their representatives.

Both the caretaker government and the new national assembly, appointed by a national convention of 2,346 delegates named

by the king, are conservative. But in a country that has had 10 constitutions in 40 years, reform at a cautious pace may prove to be more lasting.

Thailand lacks known political leaders of stature and strong political parties. It is overloaded with an inefficient, unresponsive, often corrupt bureaucracy and a military officer class that, during the past generation, has become deeply embedded in politics, administration and business. Major problems include a wide gap between rich and poor, an inflation rate of 20 percent, the persistence of low-level Communist insurgency in the north, over-rapid population growth and land and food shortages—primarily due to poor planning and excessive exports—in a country that is one of the world's chief rice exporters.

Still, success for constitutional government in Thailand, if it proves lasting, could help reverse the growing feeling in Asia that authoritarianism is the wave of the future.

THE NEW YORK TIMES

## In the International Edition

### Seventy-Five Years Ago

May 7, 1899

NEW YORK—A number of Chicago women have formed themselves into a Good Health Club. They will oppose the wearing of corsets and support the movement that is already under way in Europe. New York women have also taken up the battle, backed by statements from leading women doctors against the corset. Efforts will also be made to persuade the leaders of fashion to cease wearing them.

### Fifty Years Ago

May 7, 1924

NEW YORK—The National Methodist Conference voted yesterday, 332 to 15, to unite the Northern and Southern branches of the church with membership of 4.5 million and 2.5 million respectively. The Northern and Southern Methodists divided during the Civil War over the question of slaves, and since then have remained apart. Undoubtedly, this is a major event in the American Protestant world.



....Then the Blunt, Outspoken President Said, "Well, We Might... They Said (Inaudible) What Colson Might (Expletive Deleted)... and Get the (Inaudible) Money and What the (Expletive Deleted) Is Going On?" To Which the Loyal Haldeman Replied "Yeah..."

## Impeachment: The Time for Specifics

By Anthony Lewis

"Whoever willfully endeavors by means of bribery... to obstruct, delay or prevent the communication of information relating to a violation of any criminal statute of the United States... shall be fined not more than \$20,000, or imprisoned not more than five years, or both."

—18 U.S. Code, Sec. 1510.

"Whoever commits an offense against the United States or aids, abets, counsels, commands, induces or procures its commission is punishable as a principal."

—18 U.S. Code, Sec. 2.

CHICAGO.—The first press and public comment on the edited White House transcripts has dealt largely with the presidential character revealed—the meanness of spirit, the isolation, the hatred, the conspiratorial air. That is understandable. But now it is time to focus sharply on what must overwhelmingly concern the House impeachment inquiry: the evidence of specific crimes.

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"I know where it could be gotten," he said, and he agreed that John Mitchell was the man to handle it. "It seems to me we have to keep the cap on the

bottle that much, or we don't have any option."

Ten times during that March 21 talk, Nixon returned to the subject of Hunt's blackmail demand. After H. R. Haldeman joined the conversation, Nixon said, "The Hunt problem... ought to be handled now." And, "his price is pretty high, but at least we can buy the time on that as I pointed out to Hunt."

Then, toward the end of the transcript, there is this most significant exchange:

P: "That's why for your immediate things you have no choice but to come up with the \$120,000, or whatever it is. Right?"

D: "That's right."

P: "Would you agree that that's the prime thing that you damn well better get that done?"

D: "Obviously he ought to be given some signal anyway."

P: "(Expletive deleted), get it."

A charge of subornation of perjury is supported by at least two passages in the March 21 transcript. In one the President ad-

vises on how to avoid perjury prosecutions when testifying before a grand jury: "Colson? He is the one who is supposed to know him?"

Very few criminal cases have such direct, first-hand evidence in the words of the conspirators. After the discussion, Kurland said, "Everyone in the room knew that the money was to be paid." And \$75,000 was paid to Hunt that night.

A direct obstruction prosecution would reach Nixon, though he did not pay the money himself, under the federal law on aiding, abetting or inducing crime.

The same evidence would also support an indictment for conspiracy to obstruct justice, the required overt act being the payment to Hunt.

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## The Kissinger Technique

By Joseph Kraft

JERUSALEM.—The Kissinger technique emerges with special clarity in the way the secretary of state is handling the present round of disengagement talks between Israel and Syria.

The negotiation was bound to be tough because the parties were far apart and had little incentive to compromise. But Mr. Kissinger arranged for pressures to mount on both sides, and now he comes on stage as the only man who can dismantle the pressures—the answer to everybody's prayers.

In these conditions, Kissinger first took stock from both sides. Then he bided his time allowing events to take their course.

Inevitably, given the Near East, the furries began to work their way. First President Anwar Sadat of Egypt stepped onto the stage vacated by Mr. Kissinger.

While in Jerusalem, Mr. Kissinger eased Israeli apprehension.

"The issue," he said in a soothing arrival statement, "is not pressure but a lasting peace." He spoke sympathetically to the families of Israeli prisoners held by the Syrians. He laid out before Prime Minister Meir and her cabinet advisors what one Israeli highly suspicious of Mr. Kissinger called a "perfectly fair presentation of various possibilities."

By the weekend Mr. Kissinger had begun the shuttle process of trying to reconcile the Israeli and Syrian positions. The odds on a successful mission seemed high for suddenly everybody had been given a stake for success.

The result was to scare the Russians into believing they were on the point of being squeezed out of the Near East.

They came together with the Syrians and encouraged them to escalate the fighting on the Golan Heights.

The escalation, which reached a particularly grave point with a Syrian commando raid last Wednesday night, filled the Israelis with deep misgivings—the more so as the pattern of American

voting at the UN suggested Washington was turning a blind eye to Arab marauding against Israeli settlements.

"Let's see what the magician can bring," Golda Meir told a group of visitors earlier last week, in a derisive reference to the secretary of state.

The Israelis are interested in trading land for peace. But the

What the magician in fact brought on his present trip was

the power to turn off the specters he had raised. He started in Geneva, assuring Andrei Gromyko of Russia's place in the peace negotiations, and extracting a promise that the Soviet Union would not obstruct the disengagement anyhow.

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In sum, the secretary's essential method is to leash the dogs of war which he himself has previously unleashed in Indochina, for example. It is not nice, but it works what look like wonders.

The Kissinger technique gets an end to the murderous combat in the Golan Heights. The Syrians would be responding to appeals from prestigious Arab leaders including President Sadat on the Arab right and President Bourguiba on the Arab left.

The Russians would have a piece of the action in a Near East settlement. The Egyptians and Algerians would acquire new clout.

As to the Americans, it will seem that Mr. Kissinger has once more produced peace like a rabbit from the hat. He will have set the stage for President Nixon to make a triumphal visit to the Near East before the Moscow summit which he calculates can tip the impeachment scales decisively in his favor.

He'd have been more convincing last Monday, and even dramatic, if he had said: "I am a gentleman; I have done what I have done to the office, and I am not I burned them to the office, and my associates. Do what you want, but bear in mind it will not be said that I put my interests above those of my office."

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## Contests in 4 States Today

## Primary Elections Starting in U.S.

WASHINGTON, May 6 (AP).—The primary election season, in preparation for elections in November, got under way Saturday in Texas and will intensify tomorrow with important contests in four other states.

During the next six weeks, 20 states will choose nominees for the Nov. 5 midterm elections.

In Texas on Saturday candidates hoping for a rebellion against incumbents were disappointed in primaries there.

## CAB Official Scolds Airlines Of U.S. for Ticketing 'Jargon'

By Robert Lindsey

WASHINGTON, May 6 (NYT).—A senior official of the Civil Aeronautics Board has accused the nation's airlines of writing ticketing regulations "filled with jargon, double-talk, strange phraseology and catch phrases" as a "defense weapon to thwart the grievances and desires of the public."

In an unusually blunt public scolding of the airlines, Jack Yohé, the board's director of consumer affairs, said:

"I am not suggesting that the consumer is always right, by any stretch of the imagination. I am simply saying that the present system has an undue bias in favor of air carrier interests which amounts to an almost universal assumption that the carrier is always right."

Mr. Yohé made the remarks to a group of airline representatives at a meeting called to review a survey of complaints from air travelers.

## Complaints' Increase

During 1973, he noted, the CAB logged 14,700 complaints from passengers or air-cargo shippers—a 40 percent increase over 1972. And he said, the upward trend continued during this year's first three months, when 5,147 complaints were received by the board—22 percent more than during the first quarter of 1973.

Of the 14,700 complaints received by his office in 1973 from the nearly 300 million passengers

## Iceland Coalition Split, Premier May Leave Post

REYKJAVIK, Iceland, May 6 (Reuters).—Icelandic Premier Olafur Johannesson said today that he could no longer govern following the defection of one of the three parties in his ruling coalition.

He told the Althing (parliament) that he would shortly announce whether he will resign immediately or maintain a caretaker government until a general election can be held.

He was close to tears in accusing the Liberals' and Leftists' Union of betraying his government. The Union is the smallest party in the coalition, which came to power on a slender parliamentary majority three years ago.

The Union withdrew earlier today to protest a proposed anti-inflation bill to freeze wages and prices.

The opposition rightist Independence party later announced that it planned a vote of no confidence in the government to prevent Mr. Johannesson from carrying on with a caretaker administration.

## Gen. Grigorenko Held Gravely Ill In Soviet Asylum

MOSCOW, May 6 (UPI).—Former Maj. Gen. Pyotr Grigorenko, who sacrificed his career to campaign for civil rights, has suffered three heart attacks recently in the mental hospital where he is confined, his wife revealed today.

Mrs. Zinaida Grigorenko told Western newsmen that she feared he would die soon if he were not released. She said that the authorities have ignored a recommendation by three doctors at the Stobovaya Hospital south of Moscow, where he is being held, that he be freed.

"The doctors want him out because they are afraid he may die while in hospital and we will say they are murderers," she said. "The fact of his being there is murder. If he dies, it will be murder."

Gen. Grigorenko, 67, is also half blind and suffers pain from an old war wound in his right leg, she said.

Mrs. Grigorenko met with newsmen Thursday and asked that her remarks be released today, the eve of the anniversary of her husband's arrest on May 7, 1969.

## Paris Police Find Car Of Kidnapped Banker

PARIS May 6 (AP).—The car belonging to Spanish banker Balthazar Suarez, which was used when he was kidnapped from his suburban home Friday, was found last night at Longjumeau, 12 miles south of Paris, police reported today.

Sources close to the family said that there has been no contact with the kidnappers of the 43-year-old director of the Bank of Bilbao in Paris.

Less than a fourth of the state's 5.3 million voters cast ballots, and in almost every race in the state, the incumbents won. Primary turnout usually are 50 percent to 60 percent.

Gov. Dolph Briscoe overwhelmed Mrs. Frances Farenthold for the Democratic nomination for governor, getting an estimated 70 percent of the votes.

The winner of the Republican nomination for governor was the former mayor of Lubbock, James Granberry, a dentist.

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In another Alabama race, freshman Sen. James Allen, a Wallace ally, is heavily favored over John Taylor to win the Democratic nomination. Since there is no Republican candidate, the winner will automatically gain the six-year term.

In November, the Democratic candidate will face weak opposition from Republican Elvin McCary. A Wallace victory would put him in position for another presidential bid in 1976, despite the 1972 assassination attempt that left him paralyzed from the waist down.

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## ART IN EUROPE

Watching Evolution  
Of Vieira da Silva

Geneva

Vieira da Silva, Artel Galerie, Geneva, through June.

The 20 oil paintings, admirably presented in the gallery's crisp interior, were executed over the past four years, with a dozen dated 1973-74. Thus they allow one to follow the evolution of Vieira da Silva, Portuguese-born but Paris-based, from her retrospective at the Musée National d'Art Moderne in Paris right up to the present moment.

Vieira da Silva's lonely, tortuous exploration of space continues with the same highly receptive delicacy throughout the new works. Each of them offers a voyage of differing intensity and attraction to the imaginative eye. For a moment, they are faintly familiar. One seems to glimpse a conglomeration of rooftops or a sunken grid of streets, as though seen from the air. Then the impression dissolves. The eye centers on a detail and begins to work its way through what has become a labyrinth of unfamiliar spaces.

One senses that the volumes these paintings form and destroy remain almost as mysterious to the artist as to the spectator. They are spaces that now exist in their own right, with no reference beyond their own obscure laws. They reveal nothing if one does not enter completely

into their world, uneasily following an unexpected lurch in perspective or the abrupt disappearance of what appeared once to be a firmly established plane.

In Da Silva's painting, space is sensation. With the passage from warm to cold tones, and from neatly ordered forms to a sudden cross-hatching or an oily colored emptiness, her works convey feeling in a curiously indirect but persuasive way. At the same time they echo the larger rhythms of life—harmony and chaos, birth and death.

Looking at these 20 paintings together, one is struck by the almost tidal regularity with which they return to the same central preoccupation: How space can be made to sweep up and fall away according to a pattern of emotion. In this context, they put one in mind of the title of a painting by De Costa's husband, Arpad Szemes (who recently had two large shows in Paris, at the Musée d'Art Moderne de la Ville and the Galerie Jeanne Bucher): "Flux and Reflux." With the rhythms of life, these paintings communicate the rhythms of creativity—of hope and despair in the ever-renewed attempt to transmit experience completely—with a rare single-mindedness.

MICHAEL PEPIATT.

## London

Byron Lives—Polly Hope, Patrick Seale Prints, 2, Motcomb Street, London S. W. 1, to May 10.

In all the plaus celebrations of the 150th anniversary of Byron's death, it is good to find a lively and unacademic tribute in this show of mixed media works, including cast figures, prints and fabric collages, by the witty fantasist Polly Hope. Some of the paintings, too, inspired by Byron's travels and by some of his characters, are delightful.

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Jacques Kupfermann, Thackeray Gallery, 18, Thackeray Street, Kensington Square, London W. 8, to May 10.

Austrian-born and American-trained (where his teachers included Klimt, from whom he acquired theories on color), this is Kupfermann's first one-man show in London. His woodscapes and waterscapes are powerful and elemental, almost as though John Constable had inspired him to repaint the Marin watercolors on an heroic scale.

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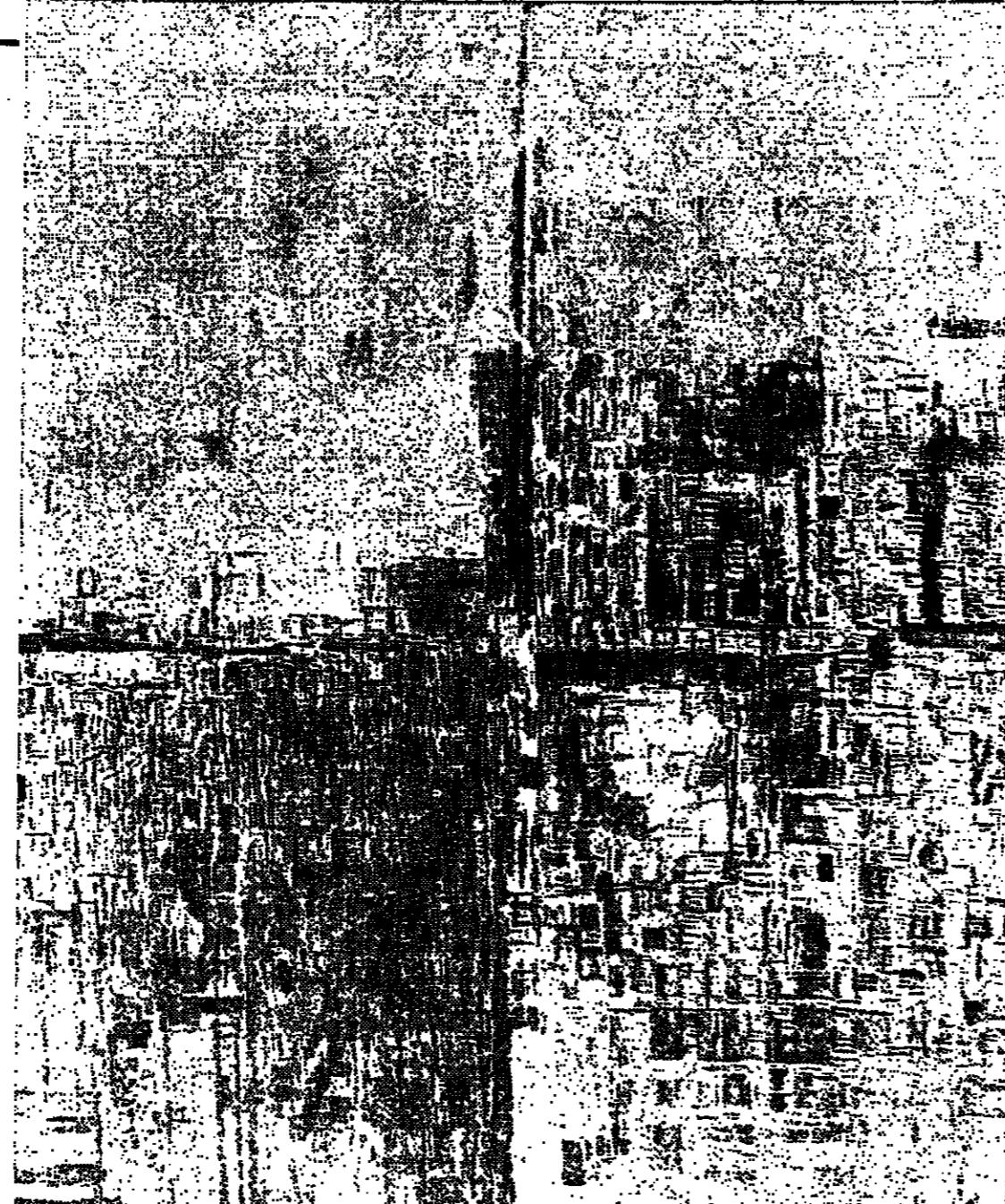
Jaime Manrique, the Iris House, New King's Road, London S. W. 6, to May 11.

To paint the great variety of oaks to be found in Europe while making an interesting composition rather than an ornithological illustration is difficult; to paint wildcats and the simultaneously ferocious and retiring Spanish lynx even more so. But Jaime Manrique, of Castile, whose first English exhibition this is, succeeds admirably in both these subjects. Equally good are his small rodents and some of his flower and fruit still lifes.

\* \* \*

Christopher Hall, New Grafton Gallery, Grafton Street, London W. 1, to May 15.

This is a pleasing show of small, elegant oils of landscapes in the Dordogne, a few landscapes of Italy and Wales, and townscapes



Vieira da Silva's oil, "L'Eveil," '71 by 65 centimeters, painted in 1971.

of the city of Reading, England. Consistently high standard results in part from training at the Slade School of Art.

Contemporary British Painters and Sculptors, the Lefevre Gallery, 39 Bruton Street, London W. 1, to May 18.

Many years ago the Lefevre Gallery had a reputation as a discoverer of fresh British talents. Currently attempting a revival in this direction, the gallery has mounted a major exhibition of contemporaries, mingling the younger—Michael Andrews, Peter Blake, Patrick Caulfield, Alan Jones—with the older and more famous—Bacon, Burra, Lowry, Moore and Sutherland.

Keith Vaughan, Victor Waddington, 25 Cork Street, London W. 1, to May 18.

Keith Vaughan happily continues to pursue his own way, half-mannered, half-romantic, painting landscapes with figures in a restricted palette of ochres, olives, blues and grays. This exhibition of recent medium-sized gouaches shows that Vaughan's control is even tighter than before. His cool compositions waste not a single line or block of color on decorative effect.

\* \* \*

The Sickert Women and the Sickert Girls, Michael Parkin Fine Art, 11 Motcomb Street, London S. W. 1, to May 18.

Walter Sickert—one of the greatest of European painters as well as the greatest of early 20th-century English artists had a large number of women students, both at the Slade school and privately. Michael Parkin and Ingrid Maltzahn of the Maltzahn Gallery, have produced a remarkable show of the master's work, and that of his third wife, Thérèse Lessor, and his teaching partner Sylvia Gosse—typical of the Sickert women. And there are three of his best young students—the Sickert girl, Marjorie Lilly, Christiane Cutler and Wenda Borell. It is unfortunate that such high quality work was allowed to fall into obscurity. It is good that the Parkin and Maltzahn galleries have begun the process of rediscovery.

\* \* \*

Antoine, Galerie Ariel, 140 Boulevard Haussmann, Paris 8, to May 15.

Belgian sculptor Willy Antoine has been carving wood in non-representational form with a manner of mystic dedication and calm for some 30 years now. His best pieces have a dense simplicity about them, their forms being barely indented—tranquill and modest.

\* \* \*

Artists, Espace Cardin, 1 Avenue Gabriel, Paris 8, to May 11.

This exhibition was organized by the Jean March Foundation (IHT, March 26) and is going on to Rome, Zurich and Mallorca before returning to Madrid and the foundation's newly completed building. The content of the show is a bit irregular, perhaps simply because there are some outstanding artists whose works have particular density and force.

Among them: Cuxart, Canogar, Amadeo Gabino, Genovés, Farre, Chilida, Manuel Rivera.

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Claude and François-Xavier Lalanne, Galerie Joles, 186 Boulevard Saint-Germain, Paris 7, to May 11.

Named for Pompidou

PARIS, May 6 (Reuters).—The new center for contemporary art being built in central Paris will be named after the late French President Georges Pompidou, according to Culture Minister Alain Peyrefitte.

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For immediate reservations call:

Brussels 19.31.00  
Frankfurt 29.52.91  
London 01.636.6411  
Milan 63.00.17  
Paris 235.12.61

Or call the nearest Sheraton Hotel or Reservations Office. Or have your travel agent call.

Dine in the specialty restaurant. And enjoy the international supper club.

These were some of the ques-

## Paris

Maryan S. Muran, Galerie de France, 3 Rue du Faubourg-Saint-Honoré, Paris 8, to June 1.

Maryan's painting is devoted to chaste figures reminiscent of judges, toreros, bishops and other types less easily classified, all of them depicted in a vigorously simple graphic style and raw colors. He has them screaming, sticks banderillas into them, stuffs them with maggots, smears them with a variety of substances and has them oozing blood, lymph, tears, striped tooth-paste saliva, sweat and other secretions, familiar and mysterious. The faces are as stylized as Eskimo masks, the colors bright as a peasant cart; the violence the perpetrates is unambiguous.

MICHAEL GIBSON.

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Robert Guinan, Galerie Albert Loeb, 10 Rue des Beaux-Arts, Paris 6, to May 14.

Robert Guinan's paintings give the impression of careful realism vibrating with a peculiar, soft transparency. He uses acrylic and collage on masonite, the collage being of a translucent paper cloth and other materials are also used that catches the light with a certain warmth. His subjects are human figures, either stoically seated on a chair, perched on a window sill or leaning on a counter. There are also a few views of windows seen from the street. This is not an art of observation like the photo-realists, but rather of contemplation. There is a good, indeed an elaborate, balance or content and of style and the high aestheticism of his technique does not eclipse what he has to express.

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## BALLET IN LONDON

## The 'New Group' at Covent Garden

By Oleg Kerenky

LONDON (IHT).—The Royal Ballet's touring "New Group" is back at Sadler's Wells Theatre for two weeks while the main company has left Covent Garden for its New York season. It is less than three months since this group was last at the Wells, but since then they have acquired two new ballets and revived another.

Ronald Hynd's "Charlotte Bronte" is new to London, and seems to have made no better impression on people seeing it here for the first time than it did on me and my colleagues at its premiere in Bradford in March (IHT, March 13).

Ashley Killar's "The Entertainers" on the other hand, which had its world premiere on Thursday, made a very attractive effect. "Attractive" is the word to describe it; "charming" is another. Terence Emery's set is one of the prettiest seen in a new ballet for a long time: a false perspective backdrop of proscenium arches, one behind another, ending in a miniature stage, with various stage boxes and curtains in front. The stage becomes a series of stylized theaters, and the dancers are dressed in costumes inspired by Watteau. Ashley Killar has taken as his theme for the ballet a quotation from Lincoln Kirstein's book "Movement and Metaphor," about Watteau's view of the Commedia dell'arte.

## More Agreeable

Most ballet goers are weary of harlequinade characters by now. Kenneth MacMillan recently tried to bring them up-to-date in his "The Polka"; Killar's romanticized look at them is at any rate much more agreeable. But the actual content of the ballet is slight, almost to the point of nonexistence. To charming but undramatic music by Pergolesi, five girls and two boys dance elegantly and daintily in various combinations. Margaret Barham has a graceful solo, Vyvyan Lorraine radiates charm, Peter O'Brien is a handsome Harlequin and Kim Reeder, a very promising young dancer, is a nimble and gently amusing Pierrot, suitably plaintive as he retreats into the distance with a series of curtains falling at the end.

Killar, who made his first ballets for John Cranko in Stuttgart and who has also studied with Martha Graham in New York, obviously has a lot of choreographic ideas. His "Arriving Belle" is

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Most of the opposition to proposed anti-cheating screens has been from bridge officials. "I refuse to practice a hobby in an air of suspicion among officials who suffer from paranoia. It is not the screens which damage bridge—it is the ridiculous disunion among bridge officials."

Meanwhile, during the Olympiad itself, 64 teams from 40 countries are trying out a new silent bidding device perfected in Sweden. Each player has an indexed box of printed cards covering every bid. These are played onto the table, rather than spoken. The theory is that the

president of the World Bridge Federation, Julius Rosenblum of New Orleans, had proposed that the system be used in the world team championships in Venice later this month. "I personally believe," said Mr. Rosenblum, "that the federation's tournaments are free from cheating but there are some high-level players and writers who think that there is cheating in some form or other." The screens make it impossible for a player to see his partner.

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Most of the opposition to proposed anti-cheating screens comes from European players. André Lemaire of Belgium, president of the European Bridge League, says, "I am absolutely against screens. There is much less cheating than people believe."

Today the Olympiad was going on with the bidding boxes. A U.S. team, led by Peter Pender of San Francisco, was in first place. Trailing by two points was the West German team captained by Prince Josiah Waldeck.

## Anti-Cheating Screen Plan Disrupts a Bridge Tourney

From Wire Dispatches

LONDON

May 6.

The keynote was

controversy yesterday as the 4th

World Bridge Olympiad

opened here.

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More Agreeable

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## BUSINESS

## Herald Tribune

Published with The New York Times and The Washington Post

PARIS, TUESDAY, MAY 7, 1974

## INTERNATIONAL FINANCE

Page 1

## EEC Plans to Extend Italy's Credit Facility

BRUSSELS, May 6 (Reuters) — The Common Market commission today proposed that Italy's short-term EEC debts, which amount to 1.5 billion units of account—about \$1.8 billion, should be consolidated for two years to ease its immediate debt burden.

The proposal was announced at a press conference here by the commission's vice-president responsible for economic and financial affairs, Wilhelm Haferkamp. Mr. Haferkamp said that if the measure is approved by EEC foreign ministers tomorrow, Italy's debt to the EEC monetary cooperation fund would be repayable in two years instead of over the next five months.

The EEC's decision-taking Council of Ministers meets here tomorrow to examine the situation created by Italy's drastic import curbs.

The debt consolidation is one of a series of measures the commission will put to the ministers to turn the Italian measures into a global EEC framework.

**Conditions Set**

Mr. Haferkamp said the commission is proposing that the council of ministers approve the Italian import deposit scheme, under the terms of Article 108 of the EEC's founding Rome Treaty. The conditions the restrictions are temporary, lifted as soon as feasible and are subject to EEC and Italian control.

He said the commission would also make proposals tomorrow to the ministers to minimize the impact of the Italian decision on trade in farm goods between EEC states.

EEC farm ministers will have a separate meeting on the ramifications of the import deposit



Wilhelm Haferkamp

scheme on the unitary EEC agriculture policy at the same time as the foreign ministers' session.

In addition, Mr. Haferkamp said, the commission is proposing an overall EEC program to aid economic recovery in Italy, badly hit by inflation and a chronic balance of payments deficit. But this would only be finalized at the end of July, he said.

Asked if the commission would recommend that the community partners make medium-term aid funds available to Italy, Mr. Haferkamp said the commission would not make any proposals tomorrow to extend the scope of credits already granted to Italy.

"It is too early to talk about an extension at tomorrow's council," he said. But the readiness of the community to do more for Italy would be affected by Italy's willingness to help itself, Mr. Haferkamp added.

## No W. German Aid

BRUNN, May 6 (Reuters) — The West German government will not offer any independent support measures to help Italy overcome its current economic difficulties, he said.

## Italian Balance of Trade Reaches a Record Deficit

ROME, May 6 (AP) — Italy's balance of trade hit a record deficit of 2.58 billion lire (\$3.878 billion) in the first four months of the year, according to preliminary figures released by the government's institute of statistics.

This figure was nearly three times worse than last year when the trade deficit totaled 906 billion lire in the first four months.

The institute of statistics released final figures for the first two months of the year and preliminary figures for March and April.

The trade deficit stood at 490 billion lire in January and 716 billion lire in February. The preliminary figures gave a deficit of 600 billion lire in March and 780 billion lire in April.

Aggregate figures for January and February showed imports totaled 3.681 billion lire, up 70.5 percent from the same period in 1973. Exports for the two months totaled 2.473 billion lire, up 48.8 percent.

The institute noted that the latest trade figures, unlike those of previous years, included imports and exports of gold for non-monetary use.

## Hope on IMF Oil Plan

DETROIT, May 6 (AP-DJ) — Forecasts of "unprecedented" imbalances thus year in international trade and payments, Johannes Witteveen, managing director of the International Monetary Fund, today outlined proposals for recycling billions of dollars from the oil-exporting countries to other nations.

Mr. Witteveen, speaking at the Detroit Economic Club, said he hoped the 126-nation monetary agency will be ready "before the middle of the year" to set up a new type of "oil-facility" leading operation.

"If oil prices remain at recent levels through the rest of this year," Mr. Witteveen said, IMF

member countries lacking oil resources will be running deficits on trade and other current account transactions of about \$55 billion this year.

At the same time, he said, monetary surpluses of the oil-exporting nations will increase in 1974 to about \$6 billion.

The IMF has reported that Saudi Arabia, Iran and other oil-exporting countries are willing to provide about \$2.76 billion in loans for the new type of "oil-facility" operation.

The "oil-facility" loans Mr. Witteveen said, could be for periods of up to seven years at interest rates "below prevailing rates in national capital markets."

Higher prices for crude oil products were responsible for the result in a stronger dollar which could affect the competitiveness of our exports," he warned.

This announcement appears as a matter of record only.

US \$10,000,000

## DEPARTAMENTO DE ESTRADAS DE RODAGEM DO ESTADO DE MATO GROSSO (BRASIL)

## Medium Term Loan

Guaranteed by

THE STATE OF MATO GROSSO

Arranged by

CREDIT COMMERCIAL DE FRANCE

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April 1974

## GAO Urges New Panel on Commodities

## With More Power To Regulate Trade

WASHINGTON, May 6 (AP) — U.S. Comptroller General Elmer Staats has proposed a new, strong, independent commission to regulate all trading in commodities futures.

The Nixon administration and the commodity exchanges have opposed such an independent body.

A report by the General Accounting Office, which Mr. Staats heads, recalled that audits of the Agriculture Department's Commodity Exchange Authority (CEA) in 1965 and 1971 found that the CEA's work was inadequate to control abuses on the nation's commodity exchanges, now a \$500-billion-a-year business.

"These deficiencies continue," said a summary of the interim GAO report. "Much of the blame for those deficiencies has long been placed on the CEA's small staff and budget compared to the larger resources of the Securities and Exchange Commission."

"To remove any appearance of conflict of interest, and to instill full public confidence," Mr. Staats said in the summary, "the Congress should establish an independent agency separate from the Department of Agriculture."

The report, requested last year by Sen. Dick Clark, D-Calif., was due in March. The GAO, Congress' investigative agency, did not indicate when its final report would be submitted this year.

On April 11, the House passed and sent to the Senate a comprehensive, but compromise, reform of the government's role in overseeing the largely self-governing exchanges. Scheduling of Senate Agriculture Committee hearings on that and other measures has been delayed pending the final GAO report.

But the GAO reported that more than 70 percent believe the decline would be to the third or fourth quarter this year.

Adding to the gloom, the oil market has been in the doldrums for the past year, with oil prices down 20 percent and oil imports down 10 percent.

The majority also called for inflation, the number one economic problem in 1973 and over the next five years, a large number predicted an annual rate of inflation of 4 to 6 percent.

Fifty percent of the 574 economists contributing to the forecast recommended a change in present monetary policy with nearly 25 percent believing it should be tightened.

The Commerce Department official said that the lesser dependence relatively of the United States on imported oil would temper the increase in production costs.

The tempering, however, may result in a stronger dollar which could affect the competitiveness of our exports," he warned.

Higher prices for crude oil products were responsible for the result in a stronger dollar which could affect the competitiveness of our exports," he warned.

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## Entrymate Uncertain

## Cannonade to Run In Preakness Next

By Steve Cady

LOUISVILLE, Ky., May 6 (UPI)—Horses worked out yesterday at Churchill Downs but nothing except their handlers paid attention. The big show was in the stands under the twin trees and over in the deserted field, an army of clean-up-men in rakes and trucks inched their way through the tornado of trash by a record crowd of 163,528 who saw Cannonade win Saturday's 100th Kentucky Derby on a smart ride by Angel Corrao.

But behind the clubhouse, near tulip garden, three guards using shotguns stood at attention, while money from mint jugs and other concessions was deducted from the office of Harry Stevens, Inc., into an armored car.

And over in the stable area at 42, Woody Stephens patted Cannonade on the nose and said, "Hello, pappa, you won your Derby."

Full of Bite

The horse of the hour promptly switched out his neck and nipped the sleeve of his trainer's jacket.

"Hey, don't bite me," protested Stephens. "You're too nice a colt to do that."

The nice colt is owned by John

Stephens, the trainer said Cannonade will "definitely" run in the

darkness, second part of racing's Triple Crown, for 3-year-olds, on May 18 at Pimlico, Hudson County, the ranking royalty at the Preakness Derby, then Cannonade at least his royal highness—prince yesterday.

The skeptics, of course, were already knocking his highness in the wake of the Derby, pointing that the winning time of

## Brazil Defeats England in Soccer

JERICO DE JANEIRO, May 6 (UPI)—Brazil had little trouble beating Ireland, 2-1, yesterday in the performance of the world champion soccer team.

This time the Brazilians were in the chance to display all their offensive talents, since the team did not play a rigid defensive game. But the form of Brazil's key players

continued well below par.

After the game, Brazil coach Mario Zagallo said he was pleased with the performance of his players.

## Angels' Homer in Ninth Extends Winning Streak to Six

ANAHEIM, Calif., May 6 (UPI)—Dave Chalk blasted a one-out home run in the ninth inning yesterday to give the California Angels an 8-7 victory over the Baltimore Orioles.

The Angels twice battled back to the score before picking up their sixth straight victory. Reiner Dick Selma relieved Nolan in the seventh inning for second victory against one.

Jackson is now 1-3 as the Orioles dropped their fifth straight.

## Major League Leaders

NATIONAL LEAGUE

Batting

(Batted on 55 at bats)

A's 3.3, Indians 0.9

At Oakland, Calif., Charlie Spikes drove in four runs with a single and homer to give Cleveland a 9-3 nightcap victory and a doubleheader split with Oakland. The A's won the opener, 3-0, on Jim Hunter's four-hitter.

The Angels cut the margin to 4-3 off Dave McNally on a solo home run by Mickey Rivers in the first inning and back-to-back homers by Bobby Valentine and Frank Robinson leading off the fourth.

Rangers 5.8, Red Sox 3.0

At Boston, Red Sox shortstop Rick Burleson's first major league home run in the seventh inning

hit the scoreboard.

TENNIS—At Cincinnati, Ohio, Jeff Borowick needed 10 sets to defeat 16-year-old Ken Rosewall of Australia, 6-1, 7-5, in the final of a \$15,000 tournament. Borowick, 15 years younger than 25-year-old Rosewall, was in complete control of the match.

At Acapulco, Tom Okker of the Netherlands beat Jan Koots of Großhöchstett, 6-2, 7-6, in the final of a tournament.

At Portland, Mr. Ilie Nastase of Romania beat Britain's Roger Taylor, 4-6, 6-4, to win the \$5,000 top prize of the Downeast classic.

AMERICAN LEAGUE

Batting

(Batted on 55 at bats)

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10. Calif. 98 12 23 .533

10. Boston 75 15 28 .554

10. Chi. 91 13 25 .526

10. Houston 75 13 27 .534

10. St. L. 75 13 29 .531

10. Phila. 72 12 21 .541

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